SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

Amusements Toolse. Aundemy of Music-Les Huggenots, Matthe Abbey's Park I heater-Mother in-L. w. Matines. Aguariem Sth st. and Browleav Matthew. Bijem Opens II one-Olivett Matthew. Booth's Theater-Belles of the Sitches. unnell's S'weemm-Breadway and St. at. Paly's Theatre. The Pasing Bedweet. Maines Gr. al Opera House. White Maines. Gl. be Dime Museum. 14 Bovery. Marketta's Nibla's Gooden-Le Vorge en Swice. Malines Havery's \$4th Nt. Theater - Fritz in Ireland. Matines. Vadtoon Square Theater-Exmerada Matthes. New Theatre Comigne-The Major

Non Francisco Winst etc.—Bros Way and 19th at Matines. Standard I bentre—Patience Facilia Theotre—La Mascotte Matines.

Tony Pastor's Vhos re-Variety. The Casimo-Palleton Matters
Luien Square for mt . - The Lights of Lendon, Matters Windsor Theatre-Marbeth Statistes.

#### Guiteau's Trial.

Worth's Museum-101 Bowers.

GUITEAU, who for some time has been violently assailing his counsel and brotherin-law. Mr. Scoville, telling him to get out of the case and to make room for Mr. REED of Chicago, vesterday had his wish, at least in part. Mr. REED was installed as associate counsel for the prisoner, though not without some grumbling by District Attorney CORKHILL, because REED, who was a witness for the defence, has heretofore aided Mr. Scoville, without acting openly as one of the counsel in the WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, formerly a clerk for Shaw, the lawyer who testified that in 1872 GUITEKU told him he would imitate WILKES BOOTH, said he overheard that conversation, but it didn't make any impression upon him at the time, because Gui-TEAU said so many queer things. Dr. TAL-COTT. Medical Superintendent of the Homoopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, who had examined the prisoner and heard him testify, thought, even on his own showing, he was sane. Dr. STEARNS. Superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. also thought GUITEAU was sane. The prisoner evidently felt the force of the testimony against him, and he insulted the witnesses, and interjected remarks about his free agency being destroyed on July 2. He \$32,500,000. Finally, the Iberian peninsula didn't claim to be insane now. He wanted to know whether any sane man would have relies on foreign cotton manufactures to the extent of at least \$7,000,000 a year. shot the President, surrounded by his Cabipet and personal friends, as he did, when he was liable to be torn to pieces the next moment. In his present state of mind he wouldn't do it for a million dollars.

# The President in Town.

The trial will go on to-day.

It is our duty to welcome President Ar-THUR to this city during the holiday visit which he is now enjoying. Those of our fellow citizens who desire to obtain any office at Washington, in any department of the Government, or to secure a place in any branch of the public service in this city, will to-day, and during the next few days, have the opportunity of calling upon the President here, presenting their claims, and showing him the propriety of promoting their interests. There are some men who want to be Cabinet officers; there are others who would like consular functions; there are some who would like to be appointed letter carriers; and we had the pleasure, the other day, of observing an excellent man, the son of a talented father, whose long-pursued ambition it was to secure the place of sweeper in the Custom House. There are a great many offices, high and low, under the Government of the United States, and the President is a man of great influence in politics. He will doubtless be happy, when he is here in the anjoyment of his brief holiday, to see those of our fellow citizens who may be honored

with the invitation to visit him.

save held the office of President of the Sage of Kinderhook, and Mr. MILLARD New Yorker, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who was elected President, but whose office was by fraudulent means, put into the hands of a man now sunk in obscurity, through whom Fraud was First Triumphant in American History, Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. FILLMORE, and Mr. TILDEN, the three New Yorkers just referred to, were all natives of the State of New York; but Mr. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, our present President from New York, was born in the State of Vermont. He himself reminded those who same markets. It is admitted, however, by listened to his very neat speech at the Pilgrim banquet on Thursday night that he cotton goods trade with Australia might be was a native of New England. It may be greatly increased. necessary in these days to remind people | As regards the continent of America, we that many of the most eminent men of our country in other times were of New England stock and birth. Yet Mr. ARTHUR is but the fourth New Englander who has filled the office of President, his three predecessors of New England birth having been the two

ADAMSES and FRANKLIN PIERCE. Mr. ARTHUR, though not the first of the

things to interest him during his holiday cotton goods valued at less than \$600,000. Should his pan of having the news signed by visit to the city. He will notice the peep- against \$3.160,000 forwarded from theory the principal guest at a public dinner become liar weather, and will denoties make re- Britain. In Venezuela the ease to worse, our | a custom, it might be well to furnish him with a marks about it. He will notice the ex- exports of cotton fabries falling below \$150,traordinary brisaness of the boliday trade, | 600, while the purchases of Eritish costons the joyfulness of the myriads of purchaseps | are valued at \$1.12,000. The total value of | and sellers, the noverty of many of the ar- our experts of collan goods to the three ticles displayed for sale, and the great Guianns in issudid not reach \$14,000, while Ponick, saids on the witness stand, whether preparations of Santa Claus. It he takes a the same countries took about \$700,000 his defense was insanity, evasively replied that strolf about the town, he will feel enlivened worth of British fabrus. The employ of and festive, fugetting for a moment the Brazil imported last year British yarns no longer flux she of this word. He has cares of the office of President. and manufactures to the except of ATL

good time and oe happy!

The Cotton Goods Trade of the World. No official statistics lately published are comparable in interest and value to those relating to cotton manufactures which have been compiled for the State Department. Inasmuch as the United States, next to Great Britain, are the ingrest manufacturers of cotton goods, and are beginning to seek markets for their surplus product, it is a matter of great importance to know what countries are consumers of imported labrics, and to learn the extent and character of their demands. On these heads a great deal of information may be obtained from the data recently collected by our Consuls abroad.

There is, it seems, much misconception regarding the countries whose domestic manufactures of cotton goods are able to supply the home demand. Switzerland, which exports cotton fabries to the amount of \$10,000,000 in excess of her imports, is, perhaps, the only country in Europe, outside of England, which is independent of foreign purveyors. The value, for instance, of the cotton goods and yarns imported by France is about \$21,000,060, while her exports or the same products are appraised at no more than \$11,590,000. It is computed that Germany would require more than 3,000,000 spindles in addition to her present number, in order to supply her home demands. The Scandinavian countries import vacu and goods to the extent of some \$5,000,000, and export none. Holland imports \$6,000,000 worth of cotton yarns and manufactures in excess of her exports of the same; and Belgium's imports for consumption are larger by at least \$5,000,000 than her deliveries to foreign customers. Russia sends no manufactured cotton to foreign markets, but on an average buys annually \$12,000,000 worth of varns and over \$3,000,000 worth of piece goods. The exports of Italian cotton goods, if there are any, are too insignificant to merit record, whereas Italy imports manufactured cottons to the value of \$13,000,000 a year. In like manner Austria-Hungary exports nothing, but buys from the foreigner yarn and goods appraised at more than \$8,000,000 annually. Greece, European Turkey, and Roumania, of course, produce nothing for foreign markets, but they are importers of foreign yarns and piece goods to the mean annual value of

Let us look now at the situation of the

cotton goods trade in Asia, Africa, and Australasia, bearing in mind that here full returns are not always practicable. Thus, in the year 1889 the exports of British cotton goods to Asiatic Turkey were appraised at rather more than \$11,000,000, but it is impossible to fix the value of the exports from France or other European countries to this part of the Sultan's dominions. Persia took amount valued at upward of \$4,000,000, but since then the demand seems to have greatly fallen off. British India, including Ceylon, purchased last year British cottons the value of nearly \$105,000,000. The Strait settlements imported varn and piece goods worth more than \$7,500,000. two thirds of which were for reexport to Farther India and the Malay Archipelago. The Dutch possessions in the East buy cotton manufactures to the extent of \$14,000,000 annually, only one-fourth of which is supplied by Holland. Even the Philippine Islands took, in 1880, British cotton goods valued at nearly \$4,000,000. The value of the cotton manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to China and Hong Kong last year was nearly \$30,000,000, whereas less than \$400,000 worth of American cotton goods were purchased. It is estimated that goods, manufactured by hand looms, to the extent of over 7,300,000,000 yards an-Two New Yorkers besides Mr. ARTHUR twice the total annual exports of cot- less it be that of the member who is respon-United States-Mr. Martin Van Buren, the to all quarters. The returns from colored people of the South are thoroughly bulked rester lay in an opinion of the Supreme FILLMORE of Buffalo. There is still another | pire imported cotton manufactures to the | know what the Federal Government can | to prevent a performance by a boy in Niblo's ports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom to the whole of Africa in the year 1880 were valued at nearly \$19,600,000, against \$5,000,000 forwarded from France, and \$730,-000 from the United States. During the same twelve months the deliveries of cotton goods by Great Britain to Australasia were valued at \$9,660,000, while less than \$25,000 worth of American fabrics were sold in the

our Consuls at Australian ports that our

may mark first the returns from the Dochased in the year 1879 British cotton goods worth \$3,779,000, and American fabrics valued at \$2,760,000. It is noteworthy that this exa marked falling off in the demand for British products, and a decided increase of Presidents from New York, is personally Imports from the United States. To Mexico, known to far more of the people of this city | in 1889, Great Britain forwarded cotton goods than any other President has been. Tens of valued at \$2.400,000, while our exports of the thousands of our fellow citizens are among same tabrics were not apparently worth his acquaintances. He has been in active | more than \$300,000, though it seems probable business here, and has had his residence that a considerable smuggling trade in here, for many years. Hosts of our soldiers | American cottons is carried on across the got acquainted with him during the war; | Mexican border. Central America took last hosts of politicions got acquainted with him | year aimost as large an amount of British afterward; multitudes of business mengot eation goods as did Mexico, the imports acquainted with him when he was Collector; | being appraised at \$2,160,000. The United many of our feilow citizens have had occa- States made to the same countries sion to knowlim as a lawyer in active practical full a trivial delivery, valued at less time tice; and large numbers of people, in the \$80,000, contously enough, we sent to divigeneral society of the city, are among his lish Hambicas aumort as much as we forfriends or acquaintances. When Fresident | warded to all the Spanish States in Central ARTHUR comes here to enjoy his holiday. America communed. The net value of British and walks along Broadway, he has to ned to cottons experied to the West Indies during almost every other man be meets. But he the last twelvemouth was about \$5,000,000, is a very polite man, and is not always sat- and Franco is credited with an export of isfied with a mere not of recognition when | \$1.29,000 to the same islands, whereas we sold them less than \$1,00,000. The United President Ancurers doubtless aware that 180000, while the ettin grad to gar a he has given cathedeal in the country, in the decision of proceeded at the change born He has not only missensome excellent men; given market for foreign and or, and reconfor his Cabinet, but several other of his lightly designar is our a par with us, By nominations have been of remarkable Program liested section filtered were taken merit. We may mention here the jurist to the extent of more than \$1,000,000, where-Horace Gray, now a Justice of the asour cotton goods experted to the same Supreme Court, and Prof. Hillyard, now country were worth no more than \$70.000.

join us in offering President ARTHUR a holl- | United States with \$217,000. From Peru no lay welcome to the city. May be have a | returns are forthcoming, owing to the occupation of most of its ports by Chili. As to Ecuador, it took rather more than \$1,000,000 worth of British cottons last year, while its consumption of American fabrics did not

reach one-tenth of that sum. In these intractable materials Mr. BLAINE endeavors to discover some ground of hope for the development of our cotton export traffic. To us, however, the facts seem to confirm what we have before advanced, that for the present we can hardly hope to mpete for the cotton goods trade of Europe, North Africa, Asia, and Spanish America, but that promising fields are open in the Dominion of Canada and among the British colonies of Australasia and South Africa.

# The New Postmaster-General and the

Star Route Cases. A 'ew days ago it seemed as though Mr. TIMOTHY O. HOWE of Wisconsin was unfortupate in his son-in-law. We do not mean that this son-in-law is not in all respects an estimable gentleman, but simply that he is one of the counsel for the defendants in the Star route cases. This fact was understood to be an obstacle to the appointment of Mr. Howe as Attorney-General of the United

The objection was that people might doubt the sincerity of an Administration which professed an earnest desire to punish the Star route frauds, and yet chose for its chief law officer a gentleman so intimately associated with the counsel of the accused

persons. We regarded this view as one which it would be wise for the President to heed.. He did well, under the circumstances, not to

ominate Mr. Howe for Attorney-General. But is not the same objection equally apolicable to his appointment as head of the Post Office Department which was sufficient to prevent his appointment as head of the Department of Justice ?

While Mr. James has been in office his active interest in the Star route prosecutions has been constantly, if not ostentationsly, proclaimed. We have continually heard how the Postmaster-General was aiding the Attorney-General in the good work, dihough it must be confessed there is very little to show for their pains thus far; and how they were both fully resolved to let no guilty man escape.

Is the assistance of the Postmaster-General in these cases no longer a matter of any importance? Will Mr. Howe's aid be as efficient as that which has been rendered by Mr. JAMES? If the influence of his son-inlaw would have been so notent with him as there is this objection; It would create a kind Attorney-General, how can it be powerless with him in his present office?

However his friends may answer these questions, it is plain that Mr. Howe ought not to be at the head of a department so directly chargeable with responsibility for the Star route cases, if the relation of his son-in-law to those cases was deemed an in 1875 European cotton goods to an adequate reason for not making him Attor-

## An Absurd Commission.

A measure has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Phelps of Connecticut which ought to be entitled a Bill to Provide for Squandering Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

It authorizes the President to appoint a commission of three colored men to inquire into the intellectual status of the colored people of the South, their needs, and what, anything, the Federal Government can do for their advancement.

If the Representatives from the Southern States are not able and willing to furnish all needful information on these points, they ought to resign and go home. It begins to seem as though the Government cannot be conducted without a commission the Chinese supply themselves with cotton | to investigate every legislative question of any importance.

And then what concern has Congress with nually, an amount almost equal to the "intellectual status" of anybody, unton piece goods from Great Britain sidelor so absurd a bill? The needs of the Japan show that in 1880 the Mikado's em- understood already. Whoever wants to value of \$13,750,000, of which Great Britain | lawfully do for the advancement of the | Theatre. The manager professed his willingis credited with \$12,250,000. The total ex- negro race, should consult the Constitution of the United States.

> The country requires this commission just as much as it requires a commission of three Indians to inquire into the intellectual status of the Indians of the West, or a commission of three Chinamen to inquire into the intellectual status of the Chinese on the Pacific coast.

> bill provides are to be defrayed by the appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars out of the unclaimed bounty fund due to colored soldiers of the late war, now in the Treasury of the United States."

Let our wise Representatives remember minion of Canada, which, it seems, pur- that undistributed and unclaimed appropriations of United States money may be very properly turned back into the United States Treasury and used for the hibit, as compared with that of 1877, shows , expenses of the Government, instead of worrying their minds with efforts to devise some unconstitutional and ridiculous

scheme to get rid of it. calebrity at the New England diener of Thursday evening at Delmonico's. An enterprising guest sent up his menu to the President's reat. with a request that he should write his name the idea, asked in like manner for his autograph, he have it with a courteous smile. But after servant come up with requests for his autograph, interrupting his denversation, the chana and watch accordingly. but a little amporting. Portions it was hardly spicuous position , the claims usually made would be better pleased to entry easy and entertaining that with those around him than to President Anthun will find a number of States of Colombia took from us, in 1865, have his fine assuped by autograph hunters. stack of the bills of fare beforehand, so that he could have pun e at the meal itself.

> GUITEAU, who was at first wary of the entitlet insone, and who, when asked by Mr. es defence was inspiration of the Beity, new Aptorely concern the point of considering him If sage month r or to know when and how by-day intonics.

What with Cashier Ballowin represents Superimer Court, and Prof. Hillyand, now Superimer, leaf of the Const and Geodetic Survey: the has also borne himself well gentine Republic, and valued at \$5.214,000, our contribution did not exceed \$133,000. In Child's importation of cotton fabrics Great is Enzabeth that becomes bankrupf; at another, ing one class of Newark's de aulters, and Au-Our whole body of citizens will therefore Britain is credited with \$5,160,000, and the Paterson institutions are in trouble; while | Search Dec 21.

Newara's financial scandals have of late occurred at very short intervals. Among Newark's bad years none is more conspicuous than

Several bills have been introduced into Congress for preventing people from passing off refined bull fat as butter. Mr. THOMAS has also brought forward one taxing the manufacture of eleomargarine, and then taxing the moufactured article at 10 cents a pound. Mr. SHERWIN'S bill fines the exportation of oleomargarine, except where the name of the substance is plainly lettered on each package, \$1,000 for each offence, and gives New York city an inspector to enforce the law. But the need seems to be less of branding the packages than of somehow stamping the contents. Butterine, as it is often called, can be taken out of the branded firkin and sold for butter. Would it not be a gain if oleomargarine, sold under whatever name, were compelled by law to take on a distinctive color? It might be forced to hide its blushes under a beautiful pink, the rosy and delicate hue of spring radishes. Or it could reveal its jealousy or display its hopefulness under a green, rivalling a dish of well-cooked spinach. Surely there are colors enough on a generous table of viands and vegetables which so refined a fat might like to imitate. without selecting, among all possible ones, the tint of dairy butter. And yet a main object of dealers in the sham butter is to so dye it that it will be taken for the real article. If so intrinsically fine, why not steep it in brown, blue, purple, wermillon, or in any, color of the rainbow save golden yellow?

Doubtless thinking that our pension burdens are not heavy enough, Mr. SPARKS of Indiana has introduced a bill into Congress giving \$3 a month to every surviving soldier of the Black Hawk war and the war with Mexico, and to the widows of the soldiers who are dead. An Illinois Congressman, Mr. Sphinger, asks a pension for every surviving soldier who served fourteen days in the Indian wars prior to 1812; while bills to extend the pensions of the 1912 veterans, who will muster strong, no doubt, far along in the twentieth century, are not wanting.

A man recently advocated a "commission for the saving of talent." He suggested that a number of men of scholarly attainments by appointed by the State or city to visit the public schools at regular intervals and watch for the manifestation of unusual talent. A fund, he thought, should be provided, so that when these watchers found a pupil of markel intelligence they might furnish the money for his instruction in higher branches of study, and thus make sure that his talent would be developed. "This talent-saving service," said the man, "is as important as the present life-saving service."

Judicious aid extended to struggling talent is mmendable; but to a "talent-saving service" of intellectual pauperism. Talent that cannot save itself is not worth the saving. Moreover, the very struggle for self-assertion is the ground wherein talent grows most healthy and

Until very recently the mild weather has been in pleasant contrast with the bitter cold of last Christmas tide, but during the last two days. holiday shoppers have found that every season may have its special discomforts. The close bumid atmosphere and frequent drizzles of rain are quite as disagrecable as the coldest snow storm, and, moreover, they produce most dismal and inappropriate surroundings for Christmas display. The holly and the pine, the brilliant shop windows and the animated throngs, which are bright and pleasing seen when the air is frosty and spow is on the ground, are beclouded, draggled, and uninspiring in such weather as we have lately been having.

The retention of his name in connection with the theatre which cost him a fortune and was the grave of cherished hopes, has been so unpleasant to Mr. Booth that he once made an earnest effort to have its name changed. He was unsuccessful then, but the sale of the propert. this week will not only take away from it his name, but will be the end of the theatre itself. Festoons of dry goods will take the place of stage draperies, and pretty shop girls will talk of fashions to animated listeners who were indilines were heard from the lips of agrent actor.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were saverely re-Court. In October, 1879, the society took steps ness to test the case in court, and to produce the boy in court whenever the society desired; but the society elected to secretly get out a warrant for the arrest of the boy and his manager, and to execute it by forcing their way to the stage during a performance. The manager and doorkeeper of Niblo's were sentenced to the and suprisonment for contempt of court in resisting this raid. This sentence the General Term of the Supreme Court now annuis, The expenses of the inquiry for which the | and at the same time consures the conduct of the society in a way which ought to have a wholesome effect upon its managers.

> A dredge, made at Cedar Keys, is on its to begin draining Okssechobee. This is the ploneer appliance of a great Plorida enterprise. Okeechobee will be drained into Kickpoonee and the Calcosabatchie, and various dredges will cut into the famous swamp at different we can think of is the great obituary poet of points. When reciaimed the land will be Panadelpaia, George Washington Childs. His

# Jubbery Under the Old Ving.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. President ARTHUR paid the penalty of justic characterize has showing meanwest. Let any one and another suspicion will arise. Under Speaker han upon it. Mr. Attrium compiled very graciousity, was to next in looking servers schemes because had and when another guest, and a third, enthing committee and were baffed are non-characteristics. members, but it will be well to recepture that . . u.th

the best test to make tith resident with his permanship. No doubt the President will have to share, with others who are in conupon exalted personages. But after a public and surports chesture ters will subdered by dinner any guest, whether President or not. A dillico, thinking of the creek but he has proposed by heppy as an oblimme aweep, while he worken I said a several off as a series down a consecutive of a series down a consecutive of a series down a consecutive of a series determine the many the transport of the control of

## The Behts of Army Officers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NO: What you

GOVERNOR CONKLINGS

Thoughts Revolving in Rural Republican nessing at the Programme for 1889 SYRACUSE, Dec. 19 .- THE SUN'S SUGgestion of Conkling's name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination next year has given a new and sharp turn to political speculation in the interior of the State. Four months ago the idea would have been greeted by the Half Breeds with ribald jeers. They thought then that their feet pressed the earth over Mr. Conkling's political clay. They do not think so now. So far from it, the thought that he may conclude to set his face toward the Gov-

ernorship grows apace with their fears. Talking with a Half Breed chieftain, who is suspected of a coy willingness to be woosd by the gift-bearing Greeks of the other side, I gathered these ideas about Mr. Conkling in par

ticular and the Governorship in general: It is never safe to predicate of Mr. Conk. "It is never safe to predicate of Mr. Conkings actions upon knowledge of what other men would do under similar conditions. He always does what everybody thinks he won't know what fear is. From the very fact that every one will say 'O. Conkling wouldn't dare do that!' I think there is a decided probability that he will run for Governor—or, rather, try to run—next fall. In some respects this would be a repetition of the Cornell campaign.

In this weer, if you remember about held the would be a repetition of the Cornell campaign. In that year, if you remember, about half the Republican papers in the State had as good as said they would boil Cornell if he was put up, and nearly all the others discouraged his nomination. When I left the Town Hall in Saratona airer he had been rushed through on the first ballot. I was saying to myself: 'This is the cenziest thing the Republican party ever did; Conkling must have gone clean daft. We shall be beaten by 50,000.' Later I discovered that I was mistaken. 'As things look now, Conkling's nomination

was mistaken.

"As things look now, Cookling's nomination would not be as dangerous an experiment in 1882 as Cornell's was in 1879. I can understand, too, why he should feel the taking personal command of the next State fight. He has never been before the people of the State on a ticket. Outside of his own county, he was never voted for by the electors. I think he has the idea firmit fixed in his head that the people really like him, and that the trouble is with little leaders who are jealous of him. He has always had a sort of contemptuous idea of Cornell's capacity—an idea stronger now than ever. It must seem to him that, if he could elect in 1879 a man whose only claim to consideration was the fact that he had been kicked on Conkling's candidater ithat he had been kicked on Conkling's candidater ithat he had been kicked on Conkling's candidater ithat well with that of Beaver of Pennsylvania, and of Stalwarts in New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, and elsewhere in the East. From this out Arthur's natronage is to be handled with those ends in view. The take of a Stalwart concentration on Robertson for Governor is wild nonsense. When the Stalwarts concentrate on him, they will be animated with the spirit of crows concentrating on a carciass. Nor is Tom James available. His name has lost its savor with the Stalwarts. There remain among the possibilities Cornell, Starin, Hiscock gets the nomination it will be by whichping the Administration—not an easy task. As for Starin, he is a very rich man and a good fellow, but I suppose his railrond and transportation connection would burt him, and he is too likely to develop independence after he gets in to make nomination—not an easy task. As for Starin, he is a very rich man and a good fellow, but I suppose his railrond and transportation connection would burt him, and he is too likely to develop independence after he gets in to make nomination—not an easy task. As for Starin he is a very rich man and a good fellow, but I suppose his railrond and transportation connection w

nkling be nominated? My notion is an Conkling be nominated? My notion is it will be pretty easy next fail to nominate man Arthur wants nominated, be he Conkor any other. Able-bodied politicians are going to stand out in the rain for three is to gratify a sentiment, when the door is comen for them to go in. If Gardied hall, Warner Miller, Robertson, and Cornell id have run the machine in this State, and kilng and Arthur would have gone to the But the machine is in other hands, and I k there will be a general disposition to active new order of things. I, for one, shan't r my fees off kicking." the new order of things. I, for one, shant r my toes off sicking."
Her Half Breeds say Conkling could not be imate; and would be everwhelming; Other Haif Breeds say Conkling could not be nominated, and would be overwhelmingly beaten at the polis if he were. Democrats generally seem to think that Conkling would be a weak candidate before the people, but concede that he has carried a good many ventures in the past to victory which looked equally dubious at the outset. One thing is certain at least—no list of candidates whom Republican politicians discuss for Cornel's shees will henceforth lack the name of Counsellor Conkling.

#### Can You Tell Character by the Color of the Halet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it true in the control the hair designation the character of a point For instance, a man with black hair being kenter, because of power and a great amount of character, because of power and a great amount of character, with red, or suburn, indicating quick super-

weath their wise and their west and way up the Calcosabatchie to Kickpochee Lake, say this truly good man only gets angry at his

hair Mr. Cailds. A. M., confirms our correspondent's theory. But-there is a horrible suspicion prevalent. Some say that if a inwyer depended on winning his case by proving the color of Mr. Cail is's hair, the whole thing would have to be given up. Then as to blond men. Look at Col. George Bliss. He is neat and partleniar about some things; but is he undetermined or fluctuating about anything? Does our correspondent think he is shallow? Then the new Postmister-General, Mr. Timothy O. flows, has hair as white as the profess of record of a Christian statesman. But how could you tell from that anything about his character? On the whole we don't believe the color of a man's hair is always a very sure indication of

### An Appeal from Ireland. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On the

might of the flat and morning of the 22d of November had one of the most severa storms that ever visited this fering an anount of familie that is sourcely capable of med this storm, and boats that had been hauled a the ear that will be required as any of the care that will be required to the care of Tay of the way the art of the care of Tay of the care of the car

London, Dec. 23.-The Victima correspondent of the Dary Neer says. The Austro-Hugarian Lloyd will start direct steamship communication with the United States at Head. The first steamer will settled Jan 23 for New York, and the second for Brazil or February.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Among the Immortals-Pacts and Savants-Forty Famous Men-Fellx Regamey on Art in the United States-The Courbet Sale -Monkaray and Gustave Dore.

Paris, Dec. 9 .- It was an exciting day at the French Academy yesterday. The "immortals," through the deaths of MM. Littro. Dufaure, and Duvergier d'Hauranne, found their number reduced to thirty-seven. Who were the three favored mortals worthy to complete the famous forty? This was the question that the Academicians proposed to themselves.

The French Academy does not elect members spontaneously. Candidates for immortality have to propose themselves, to make official visits to those already gifted with immortality, to call upon influential ladies, to ask this or that Minister, this or that celebrity, to put in word for them, in short, to go through not a little intriguing and hand-kissing. In the same way application for the cross of the Legion of Honor has to be made either personally by the candidate or by some official person-a minister. for instance, for a civilian, an officer for a soldier. In France, above all countries, "preferment goes by letter and affection;" the curse of all the public services is influence, protection, and protectors. Each appointment is the result of a bitter conflict between political interests. public interests, and private interests. Of course there are exceptions, and at the Acalemy the exceptions are perhaps more frequent than . leewhere, and it is thanks to these exceptions that, in spite of a very large infusion of mediocrity, the French Academy remains a very extraordinary body of eminent men.

The candidates for the three vacant armchairs were MM. Pasteur, Cherbullez, Sully-Prudhomme, Paul Janet, Charles de Mazade, a veteran "literary back" of the Rerue des Deux Mondes: Augusto Maquet, the dramatist and novelist, the most famous of the collaborators of the eider Dumas; Henri de Bornier, a tragic poet, whose dramas, "Attila" and "La Fille de Roland," have been played with success; François Coppée, an unpoetical poet, a sort of slobbery Wordsworth, full of sentimentality and

slobbery Wordsworth, full of sentimentality and cheap emotion, and Eugène Manuel, the poet of poverty and democracy.

The tirce dirst mentioned names are those of the successful candidates; and as they are now to be recognized as being among the glories of literary France, I will give a brief account of each of them in half a dozen lines.

Since the death of Claude Bernard, M. Pasteur is the most distinguished of French men of science. At the recent medical congress held at London M. Pasteur was certainly the hero. He is famous for his discoveries in formentation, in spontaneous generation, in the foot and mouth discress in ozen and sheet, in the transmission of epizodic discases by means of earth worms and injusorial animalcular that can live without oxygen. These important discoveries have entitled M. Pasteur to the sobri-

of earth worms and injusorial animalcain that can live without oxygen. These important discoveries have entitled M. Pasteur to the sobrition of the "Jenner of horned cattle." M. Pasteur was born in 1822.

Sully-Prudhomme's name will not be found in the bourraphical dictionaries, and of all the poets who knocked at the door of the Academy ho is the least known to the public. Nevertheless, after Victor Hugo, he is the truest poet of the century. This is high praise indeed. An earnest student of Lucratius, Sully-Prudhomme discining, perhaps too much, the vulkar cares which the name of "Parnassians" has been given. But, unlike the rest of the group. Suily-frudhomme joins to perfection of form pro-ound and scientist poetical genius. Suily-frudhomme was born in 1840, so that he will be he youngest of the Academicians.

M. Victor Cherbuliez, the last of the successful and the sea Processes to poetics and drama-

candidates, is a Protestant povelist and drama-tist of very ordinary talent. In the new batch of Academicians he represents triumphant medi-cerity. A Genevase by birth, is has recently be-come a naturalized Frenchman with a view soicly to the Academy. His novels and plays are written without observation and had not fore tavorable to conventional treatment. His style is facile, his talent inoffensive, and his subjects decent. After having passed through the pages of the sompliferous Revue des Deux Mondes, his syruby novels take their place on

Mondes, his averupy novels take their place on the railway book stalls, where they have an im-portant sale among travellers. M. Cherbuilez was born in 1828, On the whole these elections are considered to be satisfactory. The French Academy is now once more complete. It is composed of the following members, in the order of their elecnow once more complete. It is composed of the following members, in the order of their election: Mignet, De Viel-Castel, J. B. Dumas (the chemist). Due de Noailies, Cavillier-Fleury, Victor Hugo, Aucuste Barbier, Nisard, De Champagny, Legouyé, Joseph d'Haussonville, Xavier Marmier, Jules Sandeau, De Failoux, De Laprade, Camille Dourst, Octave Feutliet, Charles Blanc, Jules Simon, John Lemoinne, Emile Augier, Camille Rousset, Due de Broglie, Due d'Aumale, Gaston Boissier, Aexandre, Dumas, Emile Olivier, Caro, Mézières, Sarriou, Taine, Reman, Henri Martin, Due d'Audiffett-Pasquier, Maxime du Camp, Latiehe, Rousse, Suilly Prudinomme, Pastour, and Victor Cher-

France there is no such thing as private initiative; the allowance made by the State for art schools is ridiculously small; with the exception of the Excite des Beaux Arts at Paris and two or three root provincial muscums, there are no art schools in France; and it is only within the past three years that a movement has sprung up for propagating the teaching of drawing in the State schools. M. Fork Regamey, who went over to the United States to point a neutron of the Yorktown celebration, received at the same time a Government mission to study American art teaching. He has just photosphol the result of his observations in an interesting volume celled. The Feaching of Drawing in the United States. We can be described what a feaching of Drawing in the United States. We can be described what a feaching of Drawing in the United States. He concludes the section a value for the section as a closure to the force of well-meaning the same times after the force of well-meaning the same times a force of the force o interesting volume collect. The Teaching of Drawing in the United States." He concludes by expressing a ferrent hope that in France associates will seem that in France associates will seem the hop and obliged, to teach, in their respective classes the selection of drawing as in America." At last the French are beginning to see that their supersimory in art is threatened by the surprising progress of other nations, whom they have in these accustomed to regard eyes as possible firsals. To find that the United States are entering the lists has caused them considerable astonishment. This was known the had quarter from which they expected competitors.

The Hungarian painter, Munka sy is building an immensionation next door to his house in the Avenue de Villiers. The success of his enermous picture of Christ Before Plante. has put him in the vein of painting pictures in future thirty feet long at least. His idea is to establish a Munkaesy galery in fond on and New York, on the model of the Dore galery at London. Lately Munkaesy that been very thick with trustave Bore and mass been very thick is not made out to such as energing to the success of the sound of the partition of the product of the product of the product of the partition o

Ing in vain to runing him as to the profits that were to be made out of such an enterprise. The other day, doubtless at her nuclearly sinstigation, Mrs. Munkaesy and to bore, boint claus, "Say M. Dord how much a year do you make by your gathery?" Well, between our serves, making f make about \$500,000!" Since the profits of the about a treatment of the well. The left were to make the that day Mrs. Mangaesy desires, justice of the s, madame, I make about \$600.0801" Sinds | toud: 20 dec 1 for the land lay Mine. Mankacey declares diastave libre | girling and the about to that shall be a true with the land to the lan

at the enterprise in real ty | Losses | | | | | to be about the first a year. The galacty one hundred by firms brothers, who were a reliminates, and at that time comparatively poor. It is a self-as to say that the three brothers are now immensely rice.

THEODORY CHILD.

### Snow and Sleet in Albany. ALBANY, Dec. 22. Buin, which turned into

More in the electronic has prevaint at day for the phone and electronically leader to deduce a spin termination of one for the electronical track of the form of the companies to the way to been sufficiently the companies to the way.

SUNBEAMS

-John Dunn is said to have formally in timated to the Briti h Colonial Office that he is a candi

date for the throne of Zululand. -English sparrows have thriven so well in south Australia that now a Government commission recommends a reward for their heads or eggs.

-Judge Horrigan of Memphis has ordered the Sheriff to demand of all hotel clerks the pistois, to volvers, and howie knives left in their custody by guests -The Readjuster organs in Virginia have

announced their policy to be as follows: "If there are not enough Readjusters to go around in filling the offices -Santa Barbara, Cal., has scored a triamph. The gas company charged so outraceously the the public took to kerosene. As a result the casecon pany now offers to reduce the price from \$6 to \$3 per

-Sir Robert Phillimore, Judge of the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, has been made a baronet, nobody knows why, except that he is an old hanger on of Mr. Gladstone. No Judge can more decisions reversed -Incited, probably, by witnessing "Pa-

prem. This time he will rehearse the deeds of the Heavy Brigade at Balakinva-deeds which were little, if at all less valorous than those of their comrades. -Mr. Oscar Wilde's drama was withdrawn probably at the instance of the Lord Chamberlain quite in prortune allusions to recent events in Russis.

tence," Mr. Tenny son is engaged on a new Orimean war

ondon paper says that it will be brought out here -A Virginia father has eleven children named in the consecutive Latin numerals from "Pri mus" to "Undecimus," at the birth of his tenth borths latter was named " Decimus Ultimus," or tenth and last but, somehow, another son followed, and was dubre -Chin Tah Fav, a Chinese student at

Hebron, Conn , was turned out of the family in which he boarded because, in the opinion of the mistress, he "had a bad eye." This varies suspicion seems to have been well founded, for news now comes from China that, on his return home, he wantonly murdered his father, an -Boston points with pride to the Back Bay as an evidence of her remarkable growth, When

the Hotel Brunswick was completed, in 1873, there was nothing beyond it in the way of human habitation, and nothing between it and Beacon street. It is now only or the edge of the populous and hamisome new fashionals quarter of the city. -The Evenement tells of a man in Paris

whose practice it has been to hire an apartment, at a rent of three or four thousand francs, for a term of three six, or nine years. Then he begins to play on the trans bone, and to play abominably. At first he plays an hoz-night and morning; when the neighbors begin to complain he plays two hours, and so goes on gradually untihe plays from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock a night. By that time the landlord or the tenants have at iered him a sufficient pecuniary inducement to sacrificable leave, and the trombone player departs and begin his trick clas where.

-The Chapter House of Westminster. which for more than three hundred years had seen used by the House of Commons as a depository for the public records, was recently, owing to the exertions of Dean Stanley, restored by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scot the vaulting being replaced and the windows enlarged to their original proportions. It has been the earnest wis-of Dean Stanley to complete the work by the introduction of stained glass in the windows. Before his death he had sketched out a scheme of appropriate subjects dow, which will shortly be completed and erected in the Charter House. Another of these stained class windows is now to be given by the Queen as a memorial to the late Dean of Westmins

-The official navy list for Germany for the year 1882 has been published, and it appears that he entire fleet now comprises seven armored trigates for armored corveties, twelve unarmored spar-deck re vettes, five gunboats of the first class, one armored betery, thirteen armored gunboats, two still in process gunboats of the second class, eight despatch vesses transport, eleven training and school ships, eleven res at present five German men-of-war on the caster ern American, and one on the Mediterranean

-The English journals, in discussing the question of domes is polsons, suggest as a protection of remedy a law problibiting the use of accents in the many acture of any and all fabrics for domestic purposes-the is, in all those processes which leave the arsenic in the flished goods. It appears that the trade interests in volved in this practice have been subjected to scientifi avestigation, and the alleged advantages in the employ ment of arsenic for wall papers, &c., are shown to be is other industries also they are much less resorted to that emerly. But, notwithstanding this, and the well-know fact that two or three grains of the article will design life, the production of ursenic in England last year was nearly 5.000 tons.

-The fashionable photograph, though Pasquier, Maximo du Camp, Lutiene, Rousse, Sully-Prudhomme, Pasteur, and Victor Cher-showing a slight alteration of taste in the market, is a Sully Prudinomme, Pastour, and Victor Cherbuller, and Sully Prudinomme, Pastour, and Victor Cherbuller, productions shade and tevel relations.

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